

RECORDER.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19 1828.

No. 456.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Nov. 5.	Fayetteville, Nov. 13.	Newbern, Nov. 8.	Petersburg, Nov. 7.
Braudy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 127 1/2	130	150 1/2	175
Apple, - - -	30	35	40	50
Peach, - - -	50	60	50	60
Bacon, - - -	lb. 7	10	6	8
Beeswax, - - -	24	25	21	22
Butter, - - -	15	16	15	20
Coffee, - - -	14	15	14	16
Corn, - - -	bush. 40	35	40	35
Cotton, - - -	lb. 9	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Candles, mould, - - -	15	16	16	14
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bush. 90	70	80	80
Flour, - - -	bbbl. 650	700	450	650
Feathers, - - -	lb. 25	28	35	40
Gin, Holland, - - -	gall. 100	120	125	150
Country, - - -	30	37	50	45
Iron, - - -	ton. 9	10	7	7 1/2
Lard, - - -	lb. 150	175	250	300
Line, - - -	gall. 35	37	40	32 1/2
Molasses, - - -	keg. 9	9	7	9
Nits, Cut, assorted, - - -	bush. 22	25	25	25
Oats, - - -	keg. 725	800	550	600
Powder, American, - - -	gall. 100	125	125	150
Rice, - - -	800	90	70	80
West India, - - -	32	40	45	50
New England, - - -	300	350	400	300
Rice, - - -	cwt. 1000	1100	1000	1000
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	bush. 40	45	80	75
Fark's Island, - - -	cwt. 900	1200	1025	1200
Sugar, Brown, - - -	lb. 20	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, - - -	150	175	160	180
Young Tyson, - - -	120	125	150	150
Tobacco, - - -	cwt. 400	425	250	275
Tallow, - - -	lb. 10	8	10	10
Whisky, - - -	bush. 110	120	75	90
Wine, Madeira, - - -	gall. 26	30	30	35
Teneriffe, - - -	150	175	160	200
Sherry, - - -	160	225	200	250
Port, - - -	200	380	200	380
Malaga, - - -	70	80	100	120

MILTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE present Superintendents, the Rev. DANIEL A. PENICK, and the Misses M. & E. SURVEY, being anxious to render this institution, in the highest degree, beneficial to the interests of Female Education, feel themselves called upon to present to the public a more extended notice of its course of instruction, regulations, &c. This is thought to be highly proper, and especially due to their patrons, at the present time, on account of the change which is being made in the vacations, viz. from the summer and winter, to the spring and fall. The present session, which commenced the 15th of July, will be extended to the middle of March 1829, making a term of eight months. Those parents or guardians who entered their children or wards at the commencement of the present session for five months, will, of course, have the privilege of withdrawing them at the end of five months from the 15th of July, if they think proper. But those who do not withdraw their children or wards at that time, i. e. who continue them in school till after the 15th of December, will be regarded as having engaged for the whole term of eight months, and obligated themselves for the tuition fees accordingly.

April and October, therefore, in future, will be vacation months, for relaxation and recreation; the summer session of five months commencing the first of May, and the winter session the first of November.

A full course of instruction, in this institution, will embrace the following subjects, the first five or six of which will run through the whole course, viz.

Spelling and Defining, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Grammar; Geography, Ancient, Modern, and Sacred; Astronomy; use of the Globes, and projection of Maps; History of the United States; Philosophy, Natural and Moral; Memoirs; Chronology; Mythology; History, Ancient and Modern, Profane and Ecclesiastical; Rhetoric; Logic; Chemistry; Composition.

After this, should there be time, attention will be paid to Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, in Colburn's Introduction, and Geometry. The languages will be taught if desired.

Plain and fancy needle work, and vocal music, are taught as far as possible, to all the students. Instrumental music, painting, and ornamental work, to any who may desire it.

A small, but growing library, of nearly 200 volumes of well selected books is kept in the Academy, and accessible to all the students.

At the end of every session, premiums are awarded to the most deserving, and to those who shall complete a full course with us, of not less than three years, and who shall stand an approved examination, medals of graduation will be presented. And in addition to this, at the close of each session, a circular will inform the parents and guardians of our pupils, in regard to their studies, deportment, &c.

The prices of tuition, per session, are \$11.00, \$13.00, and \$15.00, according to the branches taught. These are exclusive of ornamental work, which is \$6.00, painting \$10.00, and music \$20.00. Boarding in the best families may be had for \$30.00. A deduction is made to those who enter after the opening of the session.

Whilst the above prices are considerably lower than those at many similar institutions, it is confidently expected that few will be found to yield more solid advantages.

It is only necessary to add, that Milton is a very pleasant and healthy place. In proof of this, it ought to be known, that within three years past, no scholar has been detained from school three days at a time, or a week in all during a session. The moral aspect of our town is now good, and is gradually improving. Indeed, there is no doubt that the manners and moral feelings, as well as the intellectual character of young ladies are likely to be improved by residing in Milton.

P. S. According to this new arrangement in relation to the vacations, it will be seen that a new session of five months to the middle of March next is now commencing. Parents and guardians would do well to embrace the present favorable opportunity, without delay, to enter their children for the ensuing winter session.

October 15. 52-4w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure in the jails of Orange or Person county, in the State of North Carolina, my negro man

SAWNEY.

who ran away from my plantation in the aforesaid county of Person, about the 10th of September last. He was raised by Major Pleasant Henderson, of Chapel Hill, at whose sale I purchased him about the 18th of July last, and I have no doubt but that he is now lurking in that neighborhood. He is neither of the darkest African black, nor is he yellow, but rather between the two colours, rather upwards of twenty years old, straight limbed, spare made, about five feet nine or ten inches high, with a high forehead, large nose, thick lips, speaks quick when spoken to, and is quite a sensible negro.

Thomas McGehee.

October 21. 53-3w

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 13th instant, in the absence of the subscriber, her house was entered by some person or persons unknown, and a chest taken therefrom, carried a small distance, broken open, and a small trunk taken therefrom, containing a deed for a tract of land, and sundry other deeds and papers; together with a note of hand for four hundred and thirty nine dollars, dated in May, 1825, and signed by Caleb Lindsey, Wm. L. Durham, Thomas Roberson, John Snipes and Wm. Durham, sen. with a small credit upon it, the sum not recollected. All persons are therefore hereby forewarned from trading for said note or land, as the papers were feloniously taken.

Elizabeth Brewer.

October 21. 53-3w

CASE OF SPECTRAL ILLUSION.—The following very distinct and interesting narrative was read to the Phrenological Society, and communicated for insertion in the Phrenological Journal, by its learned author, a member of the English bar.

In December, 1823, A. was confined to his bed by inflammation of the chest, and was supported by the medical attendant to be in considerable danger. One night, while unable to sleep from pain and fever, he saw sitting in a chair, on the left side of his bed, a female figure, which he immediately recognized to be that of a young lady who died about two years before. His first feeling was surprise, and perhaps a little alarm; his second that he was suffering from delirium. With this impression he put his head under the bed clothes, and after trying in vain to sleep, as a test of the soundness of his mind he went through a long and complicated process of metaphysical reasoning. He then peeped out, and saw the figure in the same position. He had a fire, but would not allow a nurse or candle in the room. A stick was kept by his side, to knock for the nurse when he required her attendance. Being too weak to move his body, he endeavored to touch the figure with the stick; but, on a real object being put upon the chair, the imaginary one disappeared, and was not visible that night.

The next day he thought of little but the vision, and expected its return with out alarm, and with some pleasure. He was not disappointed. It took the same place, as before, and he employed himself in observations. Which he shut his eyes or turned his head, he ceased to see the figure; by interposing his hand he could hide part of it, and it was shown like any mere material substance, by the rays of the fire which fell upon and were reflected from it. As the fire declined it became less perceptible, and so it went out, invisible. A similar appearance took place on several other nights, but it became less perceptible, and its visits less frequent, as the patient recovered from the fever.

He says that the impressions on his mind were always pleasing, as the spectre looked at him with calmness and regard. He never supposed it real; but was unable to account for it on any philosophical principles within his knowledge.

In the autumn of 1825, A.'s health was perfectly restored, and he had been free from any waking vision for nearly 18 months. Some circumstances occurred which produced in him great mental excitement. One morning he dreamed of the figure, which stood by his side in an angry posture, and asked for a locket which he usually wore. He awoke, and saw it at the toilet, with the locket in its hand. He rushed out of bed and it instantly disappeared. During the next six weeks its visits were incessant, and the sensations which they produced were invariably horrible. Some years before he had attended the dissection of a woman in a state of rapid decomposition. Though much disgusted at the time, the subject had been long forgotten; but it was recalled by the union of its putrescent body with the spectre's features. The visits were not confined to the night but frequently occurred while several persons were in the same room. They were repeated at intervals during the winter; but he was able to get rid of them by moving or sitting in an erect position. Though well, his pulse was hard and generally from 90 to 100.

A. is a person of good education and literary habits. I have not the slightest doubt of his veracity. He never supposed the appearances above mentioned other than illusions. He has always had a propensity towards the supernatural, without any belief in it, and he ascribes these effects of imagination to the perusal of the "Tales of Wonder" and other ghost stories when a boy. He will not allow me to lay before the society an account of his head, as connected with this statement, as he would not like to be called a dealer in the marvellous. I may, however, say, that fidelity is large, and the reflective faculties very good.

Edinburgh Phrenological Journal.

ROMAN RUINS NEAR THE HAGUE.—An English gentleman, who is travelling in Holland, in one of his recent letters says, "We have been to visit the remains of an immense Roman building of buildings, which have been recently

discovered near Voorburg. Innumerable vases of the most beautiful descriptions, Roman rings with inscriptions, ornaments and coins, some of which date before the birth of Christ, have been excavated; all which leads to the supposition, that some calamity, either occasioned by fire, inundation, or otherwise, has thrown down and destroyed the whole buildings. In one of the cellars a perfect skeleton has been found, which further strengthens the opinion; it is the most remarkable object that has yet been discovered. The right arm is placed on the heart, and the whole figure exhibits an attitude of the most perfect agony, as if death had been produced by the heavy pressure of a great weight of stones. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the excavation be a Roman village or one of a private building, destroyed by a violent storm. The ground, and upwards of a hundred men are constantly at work.

HERCULANEUM.—The story of this city is soon told. Like Pompeii, it was totally destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79. But the destroying element was very different from the ashes which covered the other city. Herculanum was buried and hermetically sealed, 63 feet deep in liquid lava, which on cooling, became like stone. Thus far, it has been more than a match for the workmen employed. The site of the city has been ascertained, and an immense Theatre developed 60 feet below the surface. The city proves to be directly under the modern town of Portici. This is another serious obstacle to excavations.—They would be done at the peril of the modern town. While exploring the dark recesses of the Theatre by torch light, we heard the vehicles trundling along the streets over head, with the noise of thunder. In spite of all these impediments, a grand effort is about to be made, to bring to light the lost ruins of Herculanum. The world of taste and letters will await the result with the most anxious solicitude.

QUEEN OF PEARLS.—Dr. Fischer, of Moscow, in a work which he has recently published on the "Pearl Fisheries of Russia," describes a pearl, which is now in possession of a Greek merchant, residing at Moscow, of the name of Zozima, which, he says, has not perhaps its equal. It was brought from the East Indies, and is kept in a rich casket. It weighs 27 7/8 carats, almost a quarter of an ounce; it is perfectly spherical, and of a brilliancy surpassing that of the most highly polished silver; it is transparent and so smooth that when placed on a level surface, it continues rolling about like quicksilver.

During the war with France, in 1780, Mr. Fox, a merchant of Falmouth, had a share in a ship, which the other owners determined to fit out as a letter of marque, very much against the wishes of Mr. Fox, who was a Quaker. The ship had the fortune to take two French merchantmen, and the share of the prize money, which fell to Mr. Fox, was 1500*l*.

At the close of the war, Mr. Fox sent his son to Paris, with the 1500*l*, which he faithfully refunded to the owners of the vessels captured.

The Comet may now be seen without the aid of a telescope. It is now on the meridian a little after one A. M. It may be discovered between the hours of eight and eleven in the evening, in the east, at an elevation of 30 degrees at 8, and 60 degrees at 11 o'clock. The eye will be directed to it by tracing a line upwards from the bright star in the head of Arcturus, to that in the girdle of Andromeda, and thence through the two smaller stars of the girdle, near the higher of which the Comet is situated.

London paper.

VERMONT STATE PRISON.—The prisoners in this institution on the 1st October, were 122. All the expenses of the past year had been paid, except \$800, for which there was on hand a large quantity of manufactured articles. The convicts are employed chiefly in weaving. 180,000 yards of cloth were woven the last year, 10,000 of which were double or twilled goods.

The Macon (Geo.) Bank, has declared a dividend of twelve per cent.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and I well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Leimuel Lynch.

* I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40 tr

NORTH CAROLINA PORK

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell fifty head of PORKS, and if a sale is effected for the week number, he will have them butchered in or near the town of Hillsborough, in the month of December next; weight of each hog from 120 to 175; at four dollars per hundred, fat and educt upon grain.

Those persons who wish to purchase Pork of the above description, will leave their names, and the number of hogs wanted, with Mr. Goss, Post-Office, by November court, and during court week.

Michael Holt.

Orange county, November 4. 54-3w

NOTICE.

THE firm of CHARLES L. COOLEY & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Allen Parks, who only is authorized to give receipts.

Chas. L. Cooley & Co.

November 1. 54-3w

BACON FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound.

Turner & Phillips.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a family of NEGROES consisting of five or six, which he will sell on accommodating terms, either together or singly.

M. Adams.

Oct. 21. 52-3w

A WATCH FOUND.

WAS found on the 13th of August, near the Mill of Jas. Faucett, a WATCH, which the owner can have on application to the subscriber, living near Catlett Campbell, esq. three miles west of Hillsborough.

Wm. Faucett.

October 21. 52-3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Riley James, has authorized me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Jesse James.

October 29. 53-3w

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at September term last, I shall expose to public sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 24th day of November next, a tract of land containing

306 ACRES.

more or less, belonging to the heirs of the late William Bi. Giam, deceased, lying in the county aforesaid, and adjoining the lands of Robert Hitted, William Mebane and others. A credit of one, two, three, four, and five years will be given, in equal installments. Bond and sufficient security will be required for the purchase money.

James Webb, c. M. E.

October 7. 50-

NORTH CAROLINIAN

Will stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1. 36-

NOTICE.

ANY person having BOOKS in their possession, belonging to the Franklin Library Society, or have any knowledge where they are, are requested to make the same known to the Librarian. The following is a catalogue of the Books missing, viz:

Thompson's History of the Late War, Tales of My Landlord, Stead's Works, Orator's Guide, Goldsmith's History of England, Maudslayi's Philip's Confession, 21 & 5th vols. of Kennel's Farces, 1st volume of Chesterfield's Letters, 7th & 9th vols. of Swift's Works, 3d volume of the Rambler.

Charles H. Cox, Librarian.

November 4. 54-3w

From the Raleigh Register.
CARLTON, No. XXI.
A Central Railway is the Poor Man's Cause.

What, says one, who, opposed to internal improvement, has confidently entrenched himself with the plea of being the friend of the poor, does the advocate of the Railroad present to occupy such ground as this? We reply: if a Central Railway had not been distinctly known to be for the benefit of the poor, it would have lost much of its value with us. It is the common benefactor of the whole state, but it is especially the poor man's friend. To this view of the subject we earnestly solicit a faithful attention. To every benevolent mind it cannot but be interesting to see the powerful efficacy in behalf of those who are struggling with embarrassment and indigence. And when he who has resisted this plan for their relief, shall clearly discover that it must terminate in resources to them otherwise unattainable, we cannot but hope that he will no longer exert himself in the ungrateful task of perpetuating their oppression.

Who is it then, as we are now situated, that is able to go to market with his production? That the poor man cannot, it is impossible to dispute. On such roads, and through such distances, as must now be travelled, the poor man is confessedly under an interdiction. His exclusion from the privilege enjoyed by his richer neighbor is a complete and insurmountable barrier. Not a farmer or artisan will confess that he is able to sort his produce, amount to an entire total exclusion even to them. The rich man has the advantage of the market at home, and the market abroad. The poor man can go into one of these only, and that with scarcely the least prospect of present payment, of receiving money when the time of payment comes, or of even selling at all. He may ride about, it is true, in the only horse perhaps which he owns, within the limits of his neighborhood, and hunt for a purchaser in his only range, but he will probably find that his more substantial neighbor has already been there, and forestalled him. Should he even have enough in spare from the necessities of his family, to fill a wagon for a distant market, so expensive a vehicle he cannot own, nor can he afford to purchase or keep the four or five horses requisite for its use. If he cannot sell at home, he cannot sell at all. We are a nation of agriculturists, and what sort of a market must it be, when the only prospect of farmers is to sell to one another? The rich and stronghanded alone has any chance in such circumstances. He only can support such an establishment as is necessary for the transportation of his products far or near to the best market in the country.

It is common enough for one of these owners of a wagon and a plenty of horses and good houses and barns, and slaves, and sheep, and cattle, perhaps a blacksmith shop, with a man to work in it, or it may be a mill, or a machine, may even a store of goods, and 500 or a thousand acres beside, to be heard enlarging in such terms of complaint and distress, and especially of outcry against the designs and oppressions of the rich, that but for your own knowledge of the truth, your compassion would be excited, as though he were to be classed among the most suffering part of the community. Look at his stock on hand and in prospect, of corn, and wheat, and flax, and flesh, and provender, and you see no such evidences of instant and threatening distress, as had been so vividly depicted. In such a man as this properly to be counted among the poor? To convince others that he is, he will probably bring into view some few, but are distinguished for great wealth. In exaggerated terms, such as this case, to apply with no small effect to the imaginations of men placed as most must be in such circumstances, and speak of his overflowing thousands, by which some are placed beyond the reach of want and the necessities of labour. And when he has coloured the picture at discretion, the poverty of the generality of men, and of himself as one who has happened not to be so fortunate, must of course be conspicuous by the contrast. We see nothing of the motives by which men may be actuated, for thus mingling themselves with those who are really contending with the embarrassments of poverty. Some may possibly have a vanity to gratify in professing themselves to be of this humble order, if he people. Others may be chiefly actuated by a belief

that they are really poor, for it is not easy to persuade any one that his circumstances are even tolerable, in comparison with those which he deems within the limits of a reasonable wish. Were we to judge of wealth by the desires of men, the rich would be reduced to a very small number, and multitudes would be in abject poverty, whom every one but themselves would pronounce to be rich. This confounding of the rich with the poor has great and pernicious effects in misguiding legislation, in preventing the woe and distresses of the really poor from being distinguished, that appropriate and effectual remedies may be applied for their relief. Let the poor man beware how he consents to have his interests determined by this mixture of his difficulties and necessities with those of his richer neighbours. His proper and substantial interests are often seen in a complete distinction from families that are in possession of larger property, though these families may not rank with a few men of immense opulence scattered here and there through the country, whose income may amount to some thousands in a year.

To have this distinction of interests conspicuously marked, we need not look further than to a Central Railroad for a striking illustration. This is a provision in which the poor man is particularly concerned. The want of it bears with singular hardship upon him. The rich man with his wagon and horses, who can send or go to the best market distant or near, can do without it, and never feel the extremities of distress. To be without the Railroad, is to the poor man to be shut out from every prospect and every opportunity, except selling for such prices as he can get within the compass of his immediate neighborhood. Is no disadvantage implied to the farmer, when he is obliged to sell upon his own premises, subject to the drawback of conveyance by another? We know he men sell in this manner, only when compelled by necessity. If the poor man disposes of his crop at the distance of a few miles, he must pay no small proportion of the little pittance he obtains for it in so restricted a market to his richer neighbor, for transporting it to the place of delivery. The poor man has no slaves, but he has a family of children. These must be fed and clothed, and they can give him but little aid. He has no blacksmith, and he must go to his richer neighbor, to shoe his horse, to supply his ploughs and implements, and keep them in repair. The rich man may do the work if he pleases, but the poor must have it done or he is in immediate distress. The difference between choice and necessity is better understood by feeling than description. The poor man has no mill, and his toll replenishes the garner of his richer neighbor. He has no machine, and he must share his cotton and his wool with the farmer who is substantial enough to keep one. The poor man has no merchandise, and if he wants coffee, sugar, salt, iron, or any other article which he cannot produce, to the richer he must go, and by his necessities and most stinted enjoyments, contribute to the profits of the rich. The poor man's crop is cut short by an unfavorable season. Again on the rich he must cast himself without money or the means of obtaining it, who consults him perhaps with the plea that he is also poor, though his cribs are loaded with corn, and his stacks strewn with grain, and his barns stuffed with provisions for man and beast, and he is sending off his wagon with five able horses several times in the year into the market of the world, which is too distant and impracticable for the poor man to look at. The poor man owns a horse or two, and a few animals essential to the support of his family. One dies, and the loss is severely felt as a heavy dispensation of Providence. He makes the best bargain he can, for he cannot do without another. The time of payment arrives, and after a long and tormenting dread of the consequences, the debt falls upon him before he is prepared to meet its force, and if he escapes, after ruin it is by writhing struggles, and many bitter mortifications, in which his family have had their full share of scorching misery.

But a more propitious season occurs, and the poor man's singlehanded toils are rewarded with supplies more than sufficient for his necessities. What must he do? If he cannot sell at home, he cannot sell at all. If he cannot sell at a liberal price, he must sell at such a one as he can get. If he cannot obtain cash, he must be

contented with a note payable some months hence. The period expires, and six months after that he may realize his money according to regular process of law. But perhaps after all this loss of time, and harassing delay, which his straitened circumstances are ill able to bear, he suddenly discovers that his debtor is bankrupt, or that he has been heard of on the road to the western country, whither he is fleeing with all speed, to enjoy the privilege of sending his productions into the market of the world by Steamboats, or Railroads, or other methods of Internal Improvement, that he may not be again under the necessity of running in debt, or at least that he may have better means of paying afterwards. The poor man must then find his resource in the surety, if he was so fortunate as to ask one, or another was so hapless as to lend his hand and seal. Perhaps this is the last dissolving blow to the prospects of the security also, and he follows his principal if he can, in quest of the same privileges.

In this account, there is no exaggeration. It is but what is taking place in every part of our country. The object of introducing it here, is to show distinctly the difference between the rich man and the poor. Wherever the farmer in buying and selling, is limited to his own neighborhood, not only is he already poor, but in all his transactions, he has a conflict with difficulties almost invincible, before he can make good his way into that substantial strength and independence, which distinguished his richer neighbors. It is evident then, that men are properly distinguished as comparatively wealthy, by an actual ownership of so extensive an establishment as will carry them into the market of the world, and thus secure advantages which the poor man never can enjoy.

CARLTON.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Nov. 5.

By the packet ship *Brumby*, Capt. Marshall, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received our files of newspapers of that place to the 3d, and London papers to the 1st of October.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Things remain much the same at Schumla, Varna, &c. as at the last accounts. It is affirmed by one of our latest papers, that the Russians have renounced all further active operations on this side of the Balkan for the present campaign.

It was reported that the British government had received information that the Emperor Nicholas designed to blockade the Dardanelles. The rumor produced a greater panic at the Exchange than had been observed for a long time; for some imagined a serious difficulty, and perhaps a war between Russia and England might grow out of it. The *Courier* and the *N. Y. Times* both agree in declaring, that the government have received no official information concerning the subject, and the former paper of September 30, argues against the probability of the report, while the latter declares that the Russian ambassador has communicated intelligence which renders it probable that the Emperor seriously entertains the design. The *Courier* says he cannot execute it without infringing his agreement to suspend hostilities in the Greek Seas. Some of the continental accounts represent the Russians as determined to overwhelm the Turks with numbers and force, and as by no means relaxing in their resolution.

The Emperor of Russia left Odessa for Varna, September 5th, by land. The vanguard of the Grand Vizier's army is said to have reached Choumla.

The accounts from the French expedition do not give us the expected declaration from the admirals, which appears to be in preparation. There are reports that active operations were to be delayed, to renew proposals to the ports. They will, as some accounts say, proceed to take the fortresses.

Tripoli is said to have declared war against Naples. The Neapolitan fleet had arrived at Messina; with the Consul, whom they had brought from Tripoli. Some of the pirates are said to have appeared off Sicily, and made captures.

The young Queen of Portugal arrived at Falmouth on the 26th September, and landed the next day, under a royal salute, to proceed to a country residence in the vicinity of London. She was received with a good deal of display, and travelled in one of the King's carriages. Don Miguel, it is asserted, resolves never to marry her, and has sent to the Pope for absolution from his promise.

The king of England had suffered a severe attack of illness, from which, however, he was slowly recovering.

The Right Hon. Robert Gordon, British Minister to Brazil, and Mr.

Nugent, Consul General for Chili, have arrived in England.

The news from Ireland was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Ballybay, with threats, but no violence had been committed.

From the New York Gazette.

The packet ship *Leds*, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the evening of the 8th.

The accounts from the Russian army reach to the 17th of September, at which time they maintained their position, but the general impression appeared to be that they would not be able to make any decisive movement the present season. They would accordingly have to recross the Danube to take up winter quarters.

The accounts from Ireland have an awful sounding towards a civil revolution in that ill-fated country. The proclamation of the Marquis of Anglesea, leads to the conviction, in our minds, that serious results are anticipated from the popular movements in some of the counties. A Dublin correspondent of the *London Courier* says, under date of the 3d October, that the proclamation had averted for a while a crisis which, during the last fortnight, was unavoidably looked upon as inevitable. Past experience had led to the conclusion that the malcontents were only deferred to a more convenient season.

The Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria de Gloria, has arrived in England in the Brazilian Frigate *Imperatriz*. She landed at Falmouth on Wednesday, the 24th of September, and was received with great ceremony. She is described as a fine grown girl for her age, with light hair and pleasing features, an unusually fair one of her nation. She was delighted with observing the great number of ladies and gentlemen who crowded around the frigate in boats to see her, and waved her handkerchief in acknowledgment of their cheers and obeisances. A nosegay of choice flowers tied with silver ribbons, was presented to her Majesty by Mrs. Bull, of Falmouth, a very proper personage, as it seems, to do the honours of Mr. John Bull's gardens to a foreign Princess. The Mayor and Corporation presented her an address. She answered in French, which she speaks fluently, thanking them in an easy and graceful manner, and on the whole it seems to be admitted in all the accounts of the ceremony, that her majesty behaved with great propriety.

A great excitement prevails throughout Ireland, with occasional no small anxiety, both to the Catholics and to the government. In the South of Ireland assemblies of vast multitudes have taken place, and the leaders of the Catholic party are alarmed lest they may proceed to violence, or lest the government may find some pretext of committing violence upon them. A late meeting of the peasantry at B. llybay amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand people. Temporary assemblies of from ten to twenty thousand people have been held, regularly organized in a military manner, and marching to the sound of military music. Mr. St. John, at a recent meeting of the Catholic Association, urged the necessity of discouraging these assemblies, and resolutions were adopted, recommending that the people should abstain from them. In the mean time it is said that the British cabinet have had the subject under consideration, and that some additional regiments are to be sent to Ireland immediately. The *London Courier* of the 29th of September mentions a rumour, that orders for the arrest of Messrs. Stowell and O'Connell had been sent off by government on Saturday previous, immediately after the breaking up of the council.

The Lord Lieut. of Ireland has issued a proclamation, prohibiting unlawful meetings, acting in concert, and assuming the appearance of military array and discipline, to the well founded terror of his Majesty's liege subjects, and endangering the public safety, charging all sheriffs, &c. to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the laws, and preventing such meetings.

Accounts have been received in London of the military operations before Schumla to the 13th and before Varna to the 17th of September. No attack has been made upon Schumla, and the bulletin merely announces that the Russian troops maintained their positions in front of that place; but there appears to have been very warm work at Varna. The Russians have evidently directed their principal efforts against that fortress, and according to their own account, they had succeeded on the 14th in making a breach, and obtaining possession of an entrance to it. A flag of truce being sent into the fortress, a conference took place between Admiral Greig and the Turkish Governor; but the negotiations were broken off, the object of the Pacha being, it is alleged, only to give time, and the cannonade recommenced on the 15th. It is probable that the Emperor Nicholas will spare no sacrifice to obtain possession of this fortress, before that period of the season arrives at which the campaign must close. If it do not capitulate, an attempt will be made to carry it by storm; the carnage will be dreadful, for it is situated in private letters, written by Russian

officers serving with the besieging army, that the garrison, 23,000 strong, was resolved to defend the place to the last extremity.

The *London Courier* of the 8th says, "The operations before Choumla seem to linger, and no further attacks have been made upon the Turks. It is evident that the Russian army will soon make a retrograde movement; indeed the hospitals and magazines have been already moved to Jem Bazar. The Grand Vizier has effected his junction with Hussein Pacha. The campaign may now be considered as nearly at an end."

The Turks have been defeated under the walls of Akhatzik, in Asia Minor, and their camp taken possession of by the Russians. The Russian General Kovalkow was killed in the engagement.

The report, says the *London Courier*, of Turkey meaning to declare war against France, obtains credit with the Paris papers, which argue, that as the intention of the Porte was known to be as hostile as ever to the emancipation of Greece, and as a Turkish army is said to be destined to the Morea to set against the French, a declaration of war may naturally be expected.

Ibrahim has signed the treaty for the evacuation of the Morea; fourteen Egyptian ships had already arrived to take his troops on board.

The Ambassadors of France, England and Russia, had arrived at Navarin.

A considerable naval force is assembled in the bay. The English, French and Russian flags are flying, mingled with those of the Turks and Greeks.

It is supposed that the French headquarters will be fixed at Navarin, where all the magazines will be placed.

The *Courier* from St. Roche has brought letters informing us that all communication by sea and land with Gibraltar has been forbidden. The number of the victims increases daily, but it is hoped that the wise measures taken by government, and, above all, the approach of a more healthy season, would speedily put an end to this scourge.

It was reported at Odessa that the important city of Erzeroum was taken, but no official account had yet been received.

The reports received at Constantinople up to the 11th of September, were stated to be still favorable to the Porte. The Spahis were hovering over the Russian army as far as the Danube, and had captured the military chest containing 800,000 silver rubles.

At Prevesa there had been a mutiny among General Church's troops respecting their pay. It was suppressed on promising the mutineers three months pay.

It was reported at St. Petersburg that a third levy of men was to be made in Russia.

Paris papers of the 5th October contain the official notice of the blockade of the Dardanelles, made by the Earl of Aberdeen to the committee of Lloyd's.

A cording to the intelligence brought by a French brig from the Morea, the second Egyptian convoy from Alexandria was off the coast. Ibrahim was to embark with the second convoy. The convention for the evacuation of the Morea has given great displeasure to the Porte. The Viceroy of Egypt excused himself by saying that he had been compelled to sign the convention by the threat of Admiral Codrington to blockade all the Egyptian ports, and bombard Alexandria.

The following is extracted from a Paris paper we received this morning.

Vienna, Sept. 22.

The Russian Bulletin of September 9, detailing the affairs which have taken place near Choumla, has produced here a great sensation. It is believed that the Grand Vizier, after his junction with Hussein Bay, will renew the attack upon the Russians, and should he succeed, a general retreat on their part must be the consequence. But even should they beat the Turks and enter Varna, it is almost sure that they will recross the Danube to take up winter quarters during the autumn and winter. The Emperor Nicholas promised the Empress, when he quitted her, that he should soon see her in St. Petersburg.

FROM PARIS.—By the arrival at New York of the ship *Bandt*, from Rochefort, we have received Paris papers to the 6th of October.

If we only believe the *Gazette* of Lyons, Greece is divided as to the use that she will make of her independence. The Morea wishes to put herself under the protection of Russia; the isles of the Archipelago prefer that of France. It is announced that the Hydriotes have sent an address requesting to pass under the dominion of France.

Advices from Madrid to the last of September, announce that the heat with which the country had been afflicted had increased rather than diminished, and that the drought was excessive. The number of sick is considerable, and of those who were attacked the greater part died.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th of September, powerful shocks of an earthquake were felt in Spain, on the shores of the Mediterranean, in the neighbour-

hood of Murcia, Guardamar, Terra Vieja, San Xavier, and especially Torre de la Mata, suffered greatly by it. In the latter place almost all the houses were overthrown. In the others the buildings had suffered severely, most of those which were not destroyed presenting fissures from top to bottom. The inhabitants had withdrawn into the country, and constructed rude cabins for a temporary shelter. At Murcia three shacks had been left, and the inhabitants were preparing to leave the city. All this part of Spain is in dismay and desolation.

The liberal French journals, speaking of the present excitement in Ireland, say, that were the English ministry wise, they would overcome the frivolous vanity which belongs only to petty statesmen, and make the concessions so justly claimed.

A phenomenon had occurred between Torre Laguna and Ubeda, at about seven leagues from Madrid, which had thrown the ignorant and superstitious inhabitants into great consternation. Flames broke out of the earth in the midst of dense volumes of smoke, which communicating with the combustible material around, set fire to the woods in the mountains in the neighborhood. Munk were to be sent from Madrid to explain to the people that it was a natural event. The phenomenon was ascribed to stagnant waters at the foot of the mountain, from which it was supposed sulphureous hydrogen had been extracted by the intense heat and drought.

I speak from the following account, that a Neapolitan squadron had made an attack upon Tripoli, and been repulsed.

Naples, September 5.

"We announced some time ago, that a division of the Royal Navy had sailed for Tripoli, in order to induce the Bey not to interrupt the state of peace existing between the two countries.

"This division arrived in sight of Tripoli, and its commanders having invited the Bey strictly to observe the treaty, several conferences took place in the presence of the Consuls of England and Tuscany, the result of which was, that the Bey refused every proposal, and the capture was announced by the embarkation of our Consul, and the removal of the Neapolitan flag from the Consulate.

"The following day, though a Tripolitan flotilla, consisting of a brigantine, three schooners, a polacre, four galleons, and eleven gunboats, had drawn up in a line along the rocks in front of the port—though these vessels were protected not only by the old batteries, but by some others lately erected,—lastly, though the north east winds rendered it very difficult for our gunboats to act, they however commenced a well supported fire at three o'clock, in the afternoon, which was answered by the batteries and the gunboats of the enemy.

"A very high wind, with a hollow sea, which continued the 24th and 25th, hindered the squadron from continuing its operations on those two days.

"On the 26th the wind was calm, but not the sea, so that the gun boats could not act, but the bomb vessels continued the bombardment of the town. The fire continued on the 27th and 28th, and our squadron did not cease the attack till the evening, and the damage sustained by the vessels obliged it to interrupt the combat. Meantime, as hostilities have commenced with the Regency of Tripoli, sufficient convoys have been appointed to protect vessels under the royal colours."—*Journal of the two Sicilies.*

VARNA.—This place, which is now about to become memorable for an important conflict in our own times, was in the 15th century the scene of a victory by the Turks under Amurath II. over the Polish and Hungarian army, of a very remarkable character. Amurath was the father of Mahomet II. the conqueror of Constantinople, and was distinguished for having thrice resigned the sceptre in favor of his son, having been compelled twice to resume it to meet the exigencies of the times. Amurath had laid siege to Constantinople, and had placed that city in imminent danger, when he was attacked by the Hungarians and the Poles, led by Hunyadi, Vaiside of Transylvania, and General to Ladislaus VI. King of Poland, whom the Hungarians had raised to their throne. They defeated him in a general engagement, and compelled him to sue for peace. A truce and Ladislaus concluded accordingly a solemn truce for ten years, the one swearing upon the Koran and the other upon the Gospel. Amurath, then weary of the cares of empire, resigned his sceptre in favor of his son, but was soon compelled to resume it by the perfidy of his enemies. The Turks relying on the faithful observance of the treaty, had withdrawn their forces into Asia. The temptation to attack them at this favorable opportunity, was too strong for the honour of their enemies; and Cesarini, the Pope's legate in Germany, persuaded Ladislaus, that the treaty with the Turks was of no obligation, as it had been concluded without the consent of the Pope. The Pope confirmed this opinion, ordered the truce to be broken, and released Ladislaus from his oath. The Sultan's territories were then invaded. The Turks, enraged at such a breach of

faith, were animated by a spirit of revenge. The Janissaries in a body went to beg Amurath to quit his retreat, as Mahomet his son was yet young and inexperienced, and put himself at their head. He consented and marched to meet the Christian army, which he found near the city of Varna.—Ladislaus was ready to receive him, and both armies joined battle. "Amurath," says the historian, "wore in his bosom the treaty which had been so solemnly sworn to and so shamefully violated; held it up in the engagement, when he found the vigor of his troops beginning to slacken, appealing to God as a witness of the perfidy of the Christians, and beseeching Him to revenge the insult offered to the law of nations. The Christians were defeated with great slaughter, after an obstinate resistance. Ladislaus fell with his sword in his hand, all covered with wounds; Cardinal Cesarini sunk by his side, and ten thousand Poles who guarded their monarch, covered with their dead bodies nearly the same ground on which they were drawn up. Amurath thus victorious resigned once more the rod of empire. "What a noble subject for painting would this incident furnish.

Massachusetts Journal.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 19.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following are the returns of the several elections, held in this county on Thursday last:

	Jackson.	Adams.
Hillsborough,	224	119
Adams's,	85	40
Mason Hall,	67	13
M-Cauley's,	82	8
Davis's,	112	24
Holt's,	80	38
Moulder's,	46	91
Cates's,	112	31
Herrndon's,	86	12
Nichols's,	80	10
Faucett's,	62	54
	1036	440

In Guilford county there were
For Adams 970
Jackson 546

THE MARKET.

Petersburg, November 11.

Wheat.—The price of good fair wheat, ranged, yesterday, from \$1 55 to \$1 65, but a small quantity, however, sold at the latter price, and that of the best quality. The market very unsettled.

Bread Stuffs.—The New York Gazette of Saturday the 8th inst. says:— "There was a great stir yesterday in the grain and flour market, in consequence of the news from England by the *Leeds*, and a considerable rise took place, though the prices are not sufficiently settled to admit of accurate quotation.—There were sales of Alexandria flour at 94; and of Western at \$94 to 97-8, and even 10 was in some instances demanded. There were sales of Southern wheat at \$1 87½, and the price asked for good Western was \$2. Rye sold at 80 cents per bushel, and whiskey at 25 cents per gallon.

"If it would not be impertinent, we would recommend our friends not to be rash or hasty in their operations on this favorable intelligence from abroad. It is time experience had taught us something. The trite adage, that 'a burnt child dreads the fire,' though homely, is worth being kept in mind."

As an evidence of the great abundance of Corn in this part of the state, we will state, that it sold in this county a few days since, at sheriff's sale, at ten cents per bushel! It can be had, delivered in town, at from 15 to 20 cents per bushel. Other provisions, however, are not proportionably low: Beef, 3½ to 4 cents per lb.; butter 10, tallow 10; flour, 3 to 4 per barrel; firewood, 75 cents to \$1 per load—the price of Pork is not yet fixed.

Western Carolinian.

Murder.—A friend has furnished the following particulars of an atrocious murder committed at Oxford, Granville county, on the 4th instant: A man by the name of Moody Fowler was engaged in a quarrel with three or four turbulent men, and was likely to fall a prey to their violence; when his friend, a Mr. Hobgood, stepped up and prevailed on him to leave the company. Fowler, however, conceiving himself grossly insulted, resolved to return and demand satisfaction; Hobgood, who could not dissuade him from his purpose, followed him back, and, while attempting to pacify the parties, received several blows from a bludgeon, which so fractured his skull as to cause his death the next day about 12 o'clock. Two of the men accused of the crime,

Henry and John M-Farland, were apprehended and committed to prison. The other, James Mitchell, jr. made his escape.

Raleigh Star.

Fatal Accident.—In Granville county, on Sunday the 26th ult. a lad ten years of age, son of Mr. Ransom Brogden, was killed at the residence of his grand-father, Stephen Johnson, senr. He and a small negro boy in company with others went to the field to drive up the horses. The two boys mounted one of the horses with a whip each, and started for the house in full speed, and were soon thrown against a tree that stood in the way, which so severely wounded the white boy that he died in a few minutes. *Ibid.*

Lightning.—A negro man, belonging to Mr. James Hester, of Franklin county, was killed by lightning in his cabin on the night of the 5th instant. *Ibid.*

Petersburg, November 11.

Fraud detected.—A load of Cotton was sold in our market on Thursday, and the samples appearing damp, the purchaser cut each of the bales entirely open, when they were found to be packed with water, so as greatly to increase the weight and to destroy a large portion of the cotton. Instead of obtaining \$175 for the 5 bales, the owner, after some difficulty sold them for \$75. Several similar detections have been made, and purchasers are on their guard.

We hope this will be a caution to those who are disposed to practice such impositions—they will find that "honesty is the best policy."

The Macon Messenger of the 1st inst. says:— "We last week published an extract of a letter from Texas, mentioning the murder of an individual by the name of Early, by the notorious Isaac B. Desha. We are since informed of a remarkable coincidence with regard to the two individuals.

"It is well known that Desha was the murderer of Francis Baker, in Kentucky, and the son of the Governor of that state; it is also supposed that Early was the son of Governor Early of this state. About two years since young Early murdered an individual in Georgia—a proclamation and reward was offered for him by the executive, and it is not until now that we have since heard of him."

By a note from one of her relatives, we are informed of the death of Mrs. Montgomery, who expired yesterday morning, at her residence in Dutchess county, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.—Her memory will long be cherished by her numerous relatives and acquaintances, and in the vicinity of her place of residence, as well on account of her own virtues, as from the associations with the name of her deceased husband.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A Pittsburgh, Pa. paper of the 28th ult. mentions that Hugh Wilson, a respectable and industrious farmer, of that county, was killed almost instantly, by being suffocated under a load of hay, which fell on top of him, as he was turning the wagon upon the other side of the Monongahela bridge.

A Harrisburgh, Pa. paper of the 8th inst. says, the prothonotary's office at that place, on Thursday night, was broken open and two of the dockets taken out.

The adoption of the following section (by the N. York Senate) into the criminal code, seems to meet with general approbation:—

Sec. 27. Such punishment (capital punishment) shall be inflicted either in the prison where the convict shall be confined, or within an enclosed yard of such prison, if there be one, or in some enclosure adjoining such prison, at the discretion of the Sheriff, whose duty it shall be to inflict such punishment.

A letter from Colombia, announces that Bolivar has appointed General Santander, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and that Paez would be sent in the same capacity to Great Britain.

A Hard Case.—Mr. Jacob H. Sherman was confined about three months in the jail of Chautauque county, on suspicion of having murdered Wm. Starks. At the court held in Chautauque, week before last, no bill having been found by the grand jury against Sherman, he was set at liberty. He immediately went in search of Starks, and found him a few miles below Lockport, where he had been confined by sickness for several months, and has so far recovered as to be able to reach this place on Friday last, in company with Sherman. As we have not been furnished with the facts on which the magistrate, who committed Sherman, founded his suspicion, we forbear from commenting on this singular transaction.

A caution.—A lady a few days ago, in passing rapidly round the base of the skylight on the dome of the grand rotundo of the capitol, suddenly fell upon the glass frame, broke through one of the panes, and was fortunately stopped in her descent by the narrowness of the aperture, and the extension of her arms. She remained suspended in that position for several minutes, 130 feet above a floor paved with stone, till one of the attendants came to her assistance, her companions being too much petrified to give her any aid. We trust this will be a warning to those whose curiosity may lead them to that splendid but dangerous apex.

Washington Chronicle.

Accident.—William Edwards, an apprentice to a gunsmith, in Muncy borough, having received, on Wednesday last, an old gun to repair, and in order to get out the breech, put it into his smith's fire, and began to blow his bellows, when an explosion took place from a charge which is said to have remained in the barrel for nine years—the whole contents entered the young man's groin and came out at his hip. He died in 35 minutes afterwards—he had been cautioned of a charge being in the gun barrel.

Stage Accident.—The Lowell Journal states that the Concord, N. H. Mail Stage was upset in Lowell on Tuesday last, and a lady passenger had her leg broken; the team of six horses having taken fright at a drunken man on the road side. The other passengers proceeded on in another stage, and overtaking the staggering sinners, they ducked him in the Middlesex canal. The abduction proved a benefit rather than a punishment, for he walked off evidently in better trim.

Lieut. Governor Pitcher, of New York, has by proclamation, recommended that Thursday, the 4th of December next, be set apart as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, throughout that state.

The St. Augustine Herald, of the 29th ult. says:— "Oranges are now in fine shipping order and several vessels are wanted to carry off our fruit. Profitable exchanges may be made for Northern produce."

The class of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania is unusually large, this season.

Richard Bradley, esq. has been appointed Surveyor of the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, vice Thomas Callender, deceased.

The London Agricultural Report for Sept. says:— "The Continental harvests have partaken generally of the defects of our own."

A Wild Cat was killed lately about 6 miles from Savannah, Georgia. It measured 2 feet 11½ inches from the nose to the end of the tail, which was only 1 or 2 inches long.

Last Evening's Mail.

POSTSCRIPT.

The intelligence furnished by the papers received last evening, indicates that Gen. Jackson will be elected by a large majority. The following is a summary:

New York.—The New York Courier of the 13th inst. says—According to the latest and most authentic information received last night, the following is the state of the returns for presidential electors in this state:

Jackson	22
Adams	13
Doubtful	1
	36

Pennsylvania.—In this state the official returns give to

Jackson	100,581 votes
Adams	50,678

Jackson majority 49,903

Delaware.—The legislature of this state met on Monday the 10th inst. On the same day, both houses having been organized, and all the members being present, they convened in the senate chamber and proceeded to the election of electors.—The administration candidates received 19 votes, and the Jackson 11.

however, with coloring. It seems that a general attack upon the Russian intrenchments was ordered by the Seraskier, "Usseim, Aga Pacha," which was made, by a simultaneous movement, at one in the morning. Three large divisions of regular and irregular troops assailed the enemy's camp at as many different points, observing, during the march, perfect order and profound silence. The first attack was upon the works at Strandzia, where the Turks obtained possession of the most important positions by dint of the bayonet. The garrison, surprised, undertook to rally, and defend themselves, but were cut to pieces, lost a number of cannon, six ambruses, carriages and left the ground covered with their slain.

The attacks on the other points were similarly successful: though the Russians, on their retreat, set fire to the works, which they had been more than a month in erecting—and thus abandoned the only positions which interfered with the grand route from Schoumla to Constantinople, leaving them in possession of the Turks. The Seraskier announces his intention to pursue these successes with redoubled energies, until he has driven the enemy's army from all the places between Schoumla and the Danube. *Bulletin.*

PUBLIC SALE.

THOMAS D. CRANE will offer for sale, on accommodating terms, on the second day of the next County Court, being the 25th instant, all his interest in the Mill formerly owned by John Taylor, esq.

November 18. 56—3w

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Susannah Finley, deceased, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plea in bar of their recovery.

Henry Faucett, Admr.

November 18. 56—3w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will commence on Monday the 1st of December, and conclude on the evening of the following day. The exercises will be resumed on the first Monday in January.

W. J. Bingham, Principal.

P. S. The Principal will receive a re-boarder

November 18. 56—1f

The editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, Newbern Spectator, Carolina Observer and Tarborough Free Press, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by John Lewis of Chapel Hill, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall proceed to sell, on the 6th day of December next, a House and lot in the village of Chapel Hill, known as the Store House of said Lewis, also a small tract of Land adjoining the village, on which are a dwelling house and all necessary out houses. Terms of sale made known at the day above specified, on the premises.

Hugh Waddell, Trustee.

November 18. 56—1ds

JES. JEWELLERY, &c.

JUST received a fresh supply of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

Lemuel Lynch.

October 21. 56—

life. Party spirit may, in the history of Mr. Jay's career, learn a useful lesson of moderation and forbearance. Politicians should recollect that the honest fame of our great men is our most valuable treasure, and that they should not be outraged, because they are public men, or candidates, for office, without the most "pregnant reasons." Should, however, any of them be assailed from the mere wantonness or malignity of party spirit, there is no presumption in saying, that they will live long enough to vindicate their reputations and their memories from reproach, as a Washington, an Adams, a Jefferson, a Madison and a Jay have done.

ON CONVERSATION.

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.
To render conversation pleasing and instructive, we must seize upon present objects and passing events, to introduce topics of higher moment. The richest stores of general knowledge will be of little use when we go into company, without some skill to interweave with the occurrences of the day and the incidents of the moment, such narratives and reflections as tend to raise, dignity and animate discourse. In doing this with promptitude and ease, the chief art of conversation lies. A pedant dishonours learning, and a fanatic profanes religion; but a wise and good man recommends both, by the manner in which he applies them. Aware that abrupt and unnatural transitions have a repulsive effect, he rises from lower to loftier themes by a gentle and insinuating process, which wins and prepares, while it informs and elevates, the mind of his hearers. If a chain of reasoning would be too hard or tedious to be endured, a short remark or weighty aphorism, borrowed from some time-honoured sage, may answer the same end; if the abstract principles of a science be too profound, yet some of its results may prove welcome; if the evidences and mysteries of divine revelation are not discussed, its facts and precepts, fruits and benefits may, at proper seasons, be fairly brought forward. To be thus furnished for colloquial intercourse, it is not enough to have an extensive knowledge of books; a quick and almost intuitive knowledge of characters is also required. We have all known some individuals, who—

"Formed in their converse happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe,
Correct with spirit, elegant with ease,
Intent to reason, or polite to please,"

possessed the envied talent or tact, which enabled them to control and guide the tenor of discourse almost at will.

But that conversation may become at once pleasant and profitable, a certain exquisite seasoning must be infused into it. I express, by one figurative and comprehensive term, what may perhaps be better conceived than defined. "Let your speech," saith St. Paul, "be always with grace seasoned with salt." It is not enough that the topics be well chosen, that the substance and matter be solid and salutary, if a due degree of pungency and relish be not imparted to the colloquial feast. Good sense and good nature, piety and prudence, properly mixed, must form the rich condiment. There are persons, indeed, whose mental taste is so vitiated, that nothing will go down with them, except what has been dipped in slander or soaked in adulation. No good man will yield to the malignity, or stoop to the meanness, of gratifying such a taste. Those who have gained their accomplishments from Lord Chesterfield, and are ambitious to imitate their master, may mince and sprinkle their delicate morsels of flattery, and serve them round with dexterity and address. Such triflers are common enough at the tea-tables and toilets of the fair. Even a grave essayist, from whom better things might have been expected, gives us this advice:—"Take the world as you find it, and conform as far as you innocently can with its absurdities. Acquire a versatility of mind, which will enable you to accommodate your own temper and manners to those of the persons with whom you converse." But who that has a grain of moral and religious principle, or the least degree of dignity and decision of soul, could thus truckle to fashion and frivolity? Complaisance is despicable servility, when unsustained by rectitude and truth. A Christian will be kind and conciliatory in his manner, without lending his sanction to any sentiment or action either culpable or absurd. Truth and purity can never be dispensed with; and when these pervade discourse, it becomes additionally attractive, if it be accompanied with the grace of suavity. We should remember, too, that without sense and reason, virtue and religion, the appearance of soft, smiling complais-

ance is but gilding for base metal—a mask for selfishness. The true charm of social life is the confluence of minds, in which salutary principles and amiable affections are well mixed. An overflowing gentleness, where conscience and integrity are evidently wanting, is insipid or even disgusting; while, on the other hand, it must be owned that virtuous aims and habits lose half their value, and all their attraction, where they are superinduced by harshness and monkish austerity. Those who would contribute their part to render conversation a source of pleasure and improvement, must furnish their minds and form their manners for this purpose; must learn to connect ordinary incidents and every day occurrences, with topics and themes of deep interest and high importance; must season what is wholesome and good, and grace what is lofty and sublime, by every thing agreeable, engaging, and excellent, in their address. Thus will they exemplify the apostolic precept before recited, and diffuse knowledge, benevolence, piety, and peace, through the whole sphere of their social influence.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Society, to be stable and happy, must be enlightened; and the mass of the people, the foundation of a well ordered community, must be instructed and virtuous. These are not the times in which an individual, or a nation, may find repose on the lap of ignorance.

Education imparts the habit of thinking. It is this which makes the grand difference between a New England farmer, or day laborer, and the southern slave. Thinking elevates man above the brute and raises his views and affections to heaven. It assimilates him to a likeness with seraphs who burn before the celestial throne, and introduces him to communion with God his Maker. It is because men neglect thinking, that they pursue the giddy round of earthly folly, and perish without knowledge. Thought is the principle of all valuable prosperity, and the medium by which man is rendered useful to himself and all around him. If we would be happy here or hereafter, we must be adepts of thinking.

Education not only directs the labor of the farmer, of the artisan, of the manufacturer, and the merchant—but it sweetens the employment of each, and often leads to discoveries by which labor may be superceded or lessened. The responsibility of communicating useful knowledge is great. On us rests in some sense, our nation's weal or woe; for our youth will probably maintain the principles which we inculcate upon their minds.

God has wisely and kindly annexed delight to the acquisition of truth. And this delight is far nobler than the most refined sensual indulgence. It may be prolonged; for its objects of research are unlimited. They are not confined to man, nor to the speck of earth on which we dwell; but they stretch beyond the bounds which the eye can trace, and fasten on things that are above, and on the glories of an invisible God.

By opening to our youth the sources of mental enjoyment, we correct and weaken their propensities to sensuality, and withdraw them from evil purposes. By showing them the calm satisfaction to be derived from books, their home is endeared, their hours of necessary repose or relaxation are ennobled, and the members of the family are thus mutually respected and truly respectable. And we hope that eventually this knowledge may lead them to the consideration and reception of that fear of God, which is the beginning of heavenly wisdom. All our plans of education should have some reference to eternity, otherwise we shall adorn vice with imaginary charms. Science allied to wickedness, may become an engine of extensive evil.

Christian Watchman.

From the Village Record.

To write a beautiful hand is among the elegant accomplishments: To write a plain legible hand, is but decent and respectful to those who have to read the writing. To scrawl pigeon tracks, pot-hook and trammel fashion, torturing plain English into heathen Greek, is detestable; and when it can be prevented, absolutely unpardonable.

In ancient times, before Printing was introduced and when copies of books were only multiplied by the snail pace process of making letter by letter, with the pen, writing was carried to a pitch of perfection unknown to our day. An ancient manuscript copy of the Bible, in the library of Friends at Arch-street, which we saw many years ago, was a curiosity worthy of attention, from

the masterly manner, the extraordinary beauty with which the whole was executed. There are a great many good writers in Chester county; but we have heard the remark, that half a century ago the style of writing was equal if not superior to what it is at present.—The idea, however, will readily present itself, in reference to that matter, namely—that formerly, less attention was paid to many, and very interesting branches of instruction, which are now deemed indispensable, and, consequently, more attention was paid to writing.

It has often been said, but seems so appropriate here, we cannot help repeating it, that persons are not themselves more certainly recognized by the voice, or even by the sight, than their manuscript is certainly known. The fashion, the general cast and character of a person's writing, who uses his pen often, is as distinct and peculiar as the cast of his eye, the expression of his face, or the general impression of his person. That for instance of Joshua Weaver, was almost as universally known throughout the county, as Mr. Weaver himself; so of twenty others we could name. Yet it so happens, not infrequently, that a man may write a tolerably plain, nay, at times a handsome hand, and yet have a peculiar way of singing his name, difficult to be read. I remember that my old friend, Jacob Cist, was an elegant penman; his manuscripts generally were fair and neat almost as copperplate, and yet he used to be merry occasionally, that Professor Silliman, of New Haven, to whom he sent an essay on Anthracite Coal published a name, instead of his, the most unlike it possible. We recollect Dr. Rush, in one of his essays, mentions his having received a letter on an interesting topic, but he could not reply, as it was impossible to find out the name of the author.

We would impress it upon all, to write plainly and legibly, more especially names of persons, things and places. Many words can be judged of, or at least guessed at, by the context. "Ten men were sailing in an open * * * on Thursday last," or "A young maiden who was going with her sweetheart before the Justice to be * * *," or "strayed from the subscriber in July last, an old bay mare and * * *." In each of these cases there is not the slightest difficulty in finding what word was meant, though it appear on paper mere mangled Hebrew. Not so with names. They are arbitrary. You have no clue to unravel the snarl.

These paragraphs have grown out of an advertisement in the Albany Morning Chronicle. The advertisement is one of Serrino E. Dwight and Henry D. Ewight, of New Haven, giving notice of a School by them opened in that city, in which, among the references, is one to Horace Bluney, esq., of Philadelphia—a sad error for every printer's boy ought to be intelligent enough to know the name of one of the best and ablest men in the nation; in eloquence and learning, sound judgment and discriminating mind, unsurpassed, and an ornament to his profession.

To conclude; write plain and legibly, and you avoid error and escape censure. Write neatly, and you deserve praise. Write elegantly, and you possess an accomplishment which may make your fortune.

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.

Walking with a lady through some meadows, between two villages, of the names of Upper and Lower Slaughter, in the county of Gloucester—the path lay within about one hundred yards of a small brook; many ewes and lambs were in the meadow; we were about half way over it, when a ewe came up to us and bleated very loudly, looking up in my face; and then ran off towards the brook. I could not help remarking this extraordinary behaviour; but my attention was particularly roused when she repeated it and bleating louder, seemed to wish to signify something in particular; she then ran off as before in the same direction, repeatedly looking behind until she reached the brook, where she stood still: After standing to look at her some time we continued our walk, and had nearly reached the gate that led unto the next meadow, when she came running after us a third time, and seemed yet more earnest than before. I then determined to discover the motive for such singular behaviour: I followed the ewe to the brook; seeing me advance, she ran as fast as she was able, looking behind her several times—when she came to the brook, she peeped over the edge of a hillock, into the water, looked up in my face, and bleated with the most significant voice I ever heard from a quadruped. Judge of my surprise, when on looking into the stream I saw her lamb standing close by the

hillock, with the water nearly over its back. I instantly drew it out, when the fond mother began to lick, and give it suck, and looking up to me uttered several sounds very different from those she had uttered before, and evidently expressing satisfaction and pleasure. I needed not those thanks, for I never performed an action in my life that gave me more unmixed pleasure; nor did ever brute appear more grateful.

The Transformation of Insects.

The analogies derived from the transformation of insects admit of some beautiful applications; which have not been neglected by pious entomologists. The three states of the caterpillar, larva and butterfly, have, since the time of the Greek poets, been applied to typify the human being; its terrestrial form, apparent death, and ultimate celestial destination; and it seems no more extraordinary that a sordid and crawling worm should become a beautiful and active fly; that an inhabitant of the dark and fetid dunghill should, in an instant, entirely change its form, rise into the blue air, and enjoy the sunbeams; than that a being, whose pursuits here have been after an undying name, and whose purest happiness has been derived from the acquisition of intellectual power and finite knowledge, should rise hereafter into a state of being where immortality is no longer a name, and ascend to the sources of unbounded power and infinite wisdom.

NOTICE.

THE person who borrowed or took from Mr. James Allison's a blue Cashmere Cloth, belonging to Jacob Hancock, will confer a favor by returning it without delay.
Oct. 21.

ORIGINAL HIGHLY APPROVED VALUABLE MEDICINES.

TWENTY YEARS.

Lee's Elixir has, for 20 years, been a most successful medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, indicative consumption, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—I was attacked with a most violent cold, and severe cough, and pains in the breast which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought, and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect, J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills.—LEE's unparalleled Anti-Bilious Pills—price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of bilious and the destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, costiveness, sickness at stomach, removing colds, &c. &c. (None are genuine without the signature of Noah Ridgely.)

Dear Sir:—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating that I believe them (as represented,) a most valuable Family Medicine.

JACOB SMALL.

Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.

Sir:—We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been that of the most flattering kind. Not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but every case, so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured; and some indeed by a few doses only. We desire to remain, sir, yours, respectfully,

O'NEAL, RICHMOND & CO.

Middletown, Md.

To Mr. NOAH RIDGELY, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent Medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.—An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chills, &c. &c.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sir:—I have been so greatly afflicted with Rheumatic pains, as to be almost entirely, the use of my right leg, thigh and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you, I am perfectly cured.

THOS. WOOLTON.

Two miles on the Washington road.

Lee's worm destroying Lozenges, a most powerful Medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.—Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredients.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.—The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—which give immediate relief.

Lee's Eye Water—a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—for the cure of head ache.

Lee's Corn Plaster—for removing and destroying corns.

Lee's Lip Salve.

The above highly approved Medicines are sold by

Wm. Huntington,

Hillsborough,

who has just received a fresh supply.

CAUTION. None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michl. Lee & Co.)

300 Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines cannot be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

September 9. 45—13000

From the Virginian.

MR. JOHN JAY.

This venerable relic of an age and race now almost gone by and extinct, furnishes living evidence both of the injustice and impolicy of party violence and proscription—if indeed we were not sufficiently admonished of this truth by the scenes which are now daily transpiring within our own observation. The patriotism of Mr. Jay in the perilous times of our revolution was eminently conspicuous. An advocate of the declaration of independence, he felt the full force of the pledge he had given to sustain it with his life and fortune. His armor patrician did not evaporate in idle words; but can be traced in his deeds. True it is, his name is no where seen connected with the daring and brilliant achievements of war. No victory was won by his skill in the field—nor no enemy defeated by his valor. His duties, however, were not the less arduous and important than those of the men who headed our armies. Whilst he remained at home, his genius shone at the council board, and in the halls of legislation. Abroad, his exertions were unceasing to procure the recognition of our independence by foreign powers, and to obtain loans of money, as well as the assistance of fleets and armies to enable us to battle more successfully against the mother country. Mr. Jay's fine talents—displayed in every department of government—as a legislator, a jurist and a diplomatist, was unaccompanied by that sordid ambition which too frequently degrades the most splendid genius. He held elevated offices, it is true—but they were not sought for by him. They were conferred upon him as a necessary consequence of his worth and talents.

It is known, however, that when he abandoned public life, he was yet in the prime of manhood—as vigorous in intellect as when he detected the plot of the Count de Vergennes, and when he threw such a flood of light on the discussion of the principles of a federative government, based on the purest republican equality. He carried with him in his retirement, no consuming canker, arising either from envy of other's success in the race of fame and distinction, nor from the disappointment of his own ambitious hopes. His great aim had been accomplished. He had seen his country freed from the rule of tyrants—he had assisted to rear a system of republican government, and he had lived to behold, in the happiness and prosperity of the people, the wisdom of the plan—he had seen the soundness of his opinions with regard to the French revolution, for the expression of which his feelings had been so wontonly outraged, and his character so rudely assailed, vindicated by the result—in short, he has lived down the malignant calumnies of his enemies, and dissipated the honest prejudices of those who were deceived by the more artful as to his real character—and, the winter of his days is crowned with the rich fruit he had sown in the spring and gathered in the autumn of his eventful and useful